Sri T. CHANNIAH.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1955 be passed."

The Motion was adopted

MYSORE CINEMAS (REGULATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955.

Motion to consider

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home).—Sir I beg to move that the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955 be taken into consideration.

Sir, the necessity for this amedment arose as a result of a request made by the Union Government to pass this clause as it is necessary in order to give effect to the provisions of the Central Act, *viz.*, the Central Act No. XXVII of 1952, *i.e.*, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 which is in force in the State to-day. If one looks into the Central Act, we find there are certain parts of that Act *viz.*, parts 1, 2 and 4 which fall under the Union List. So far as the passing of Films and these things are concerned, it is in the Central Act. But the State has powers under entry No. 33 List II of 7th Schedule. So far as the licensing and other things are concerned, it is found, as our Act at present stands, there is no clause for punishing an offence committed under the Central Act. It has been suggested to us in view of the fact that it falls exclusively under the State Act and also in view of the fact that other Legislatures in Part A States and also Part B States have got a similar provision, we may pass this amendment also. I think Sir, it is a necessary amendment. I therefore commend this Bill for the approval of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955 be taken into consideration."

Sri S. SRINIVASAIYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—I want some clarification in respect of this Bill, Sir. It is true that the State has the power of issuing a licence for exhibiting films in the State of Mysore. While granting that licence the State also lays down certain rules. If an exhibitor exhibits an uncertified film or exhibits a film which is intended for adults or children he will have committed an offence. That offence is punishable under section 7 of the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act. Under section 8, the licence that has been granted to him to exhibit can be revoked. So, there cannot be any further offence in respect of exhibiting an uncertified film. Even under the existing law, it is possible for the State to take cognizance of that offence and withdraw his licence. So, I want to know why the Government wants to amend it in the manner that has been contained in the Bill.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—The point is very simple. Under Section 7 of our Act, it only provides penalties for contravention of the provisions relating to the places of the exhibition of the Cinematograph, etc., whereas section 7 of the Central Act provides penalties for exhibiting of any films in contravention of the provision pertaining to certification. These are two different and distinct things. Certification of a film is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Centre; it does not come within the State jurisdiction. What the Centre now proposes by this amendment is to the effect that even in cases where there is an exhibition of film which is not certified, licence may be revoked. So far as licensing is concerned, it is entirely within the jurisdiction of the State. The Licensing authority alone has got the power to revoke it. Even though there is a contravention of an important provision, namely, section 7, the licence cannot now be revoked, because there is no provision in the Mysore Act.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—For the issue of a licence, they have laid down certain rules. In the rules they so have, if an uncertified film is exhibited, then the licence can be revoked by amending the rules. They can achieve the result. What I want to know is whether the licence of an exhibitor who exhibits an uncertified film can be revoked. If that is the object, they can do so by amending the rules.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—As a matter of fact, I have yet to examine whether it could be done by the rules. It is only a substantial law as could be seen from the Central Act. There must be a clause for punishment if there is a breach. It cannot be done by rules. I have got my own doubt about it. I therefore feel that this clause is very essential. I pray that the House may be pleased to give its approval.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now I will put the clauses to vote. Clause 2.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, Title and Preamble.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is

"That the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1955 be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE TRAFFIC CONTROL BILL, 1955.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home).—

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Traffic Control Bill, 1955, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is an important measure brought about with a view to see that accidents on the roads due to the increased vehicular traffic are, as far as possible, effectively controlled and checked. The Law today, as it is, provides for regulation and control of traffic in various enactments. Broadly speaking, it is in the Municipal Acts that we find a provision for regulation of traffic. It can be seen in the Mysore Municipalities Act, the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, and the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, and also some provisions under the Police Act. There is provision for regulation of traffic. It has been found that these Acts do not provide effective control and regulation of traffic. Subsequently, we find the vehicular traffic has increased, the number of buses, cars, lorries and various other pedestrian things has increased and for want of proper check, we find a large number of accidents happening. It is very necessary that three essential matters will have to be effectively safeguarded, namely, enforcement, engineering and education. Today, we have not got any rules in this behalf. If I may illustrate one point, a man who goes on a bicycle, if he takes any weight on the bicycle, he may carry almost all his daily belongings on it. There is nothing in the law which gives effective control and ask him not to do it. Likewise, even in the pedestrian traffic and various other